

The result of this action was that the enemy was driven from the field, sustaining a loss about equal to our own. Our loss was about fifty killed and over 200 wounded.

Eight hundred prisoners were sent forward from this point, this morning, to Alexandria. This makes 1500 that have been forwarded to Washington. The total number of prisoners captured by us is very heavy.

The appearance of the field the enemy's loss is at least two to our one. He stood strictly on the defensive, and every assault was made by ourselves. Our troops behaved splendidly.

The appointment of S. C. Pomeroy, by the President, as a commissioner to Superintend the immigration and colonization of the free people of color, now residing in the United States, is one of the events of the age, going to show the effects of the mighty change which is working in society, the politics and the destiny of the American Republic.

It is useless and it would be unjust to deny that there are not individual cases among the negro population of the free states, rising to distinction in the pursuit of business, proving their ability by amazing fortitudes, and so conducting themselves as at once to establish their possession of extraordinary mental and energetic faculties.

It is the separation of God made manifest and seemingly justified by a thousand impulses of repugnance, pride and conscious superiority engendered by the triumphs of the one race, while the other has as seemingly submitted to oppression without a blow or an effort at emancipation or redemption.

The Draft in Pennsylvania.

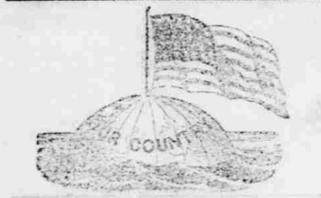
HARRISBURG, August 28.—Gov. Curtin confidently expects to make arrangements to allow each district of the State a reasonable time to furnish its quota of troops in volunteers, and thus obviate the draft entirely.

The draft was postponed till the 15th of September to afford ample time for these arrangements. It is expected that the quota of each county and subdivisions can be ascertained by the 5th of September.

L. Thomas, Adjutant General of the United States Army, is here for the purpose of conferring with the Governor relative to the organization of regiments and their prompt transportation.

The official positions of the Generals in Virginia is authoritatively set forth in an order from the War Department. Gen. Barnside commands his own corps, except so much as has been sent to Pope; Gen. McClellan commands that portion of the Army of the Potomac not under Pope; Gen. Pope commands the Army of Virginia and such other troops as are sent to him from the corps of McClellan and Barnside, and Maj. Gen. Halleck himself has the chief command.

Refreshingly: the storm on Monday



RIGHT OR WRONG. WHEN RIGHT, TO BE KEPT RIGHT, WHEN WRONG, TO BE PUT RIGHT.

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 4.

The People's Platform.

That we hold it to be the duty of all loyal men to stand by the Union, in this hour of its trial; to unite their hearts and hands in earnest, patriotic efforts for its maintenance against those who are in arms against it; to sustain with determined resolution our patriotic President and his administration in their energetic efforts for the prosecution of the war and the preservation of the Union against enemies at home or abroad; to punish traitors and treason with fitting severity, and to crush the present wicked and senseless rebellion, so that no flag of disunion shall ever again be raised over any portion of the Republic; and to this end we invite the cooperation of all men who love their country, in the endeavor to rekindle in all the States such a patriotic fire as shall utterly consume all who strike at the Union of our fathers and all who sympathize with their treason or palliate their guilt.

People's Party Nominations.

- AUDITOR GENERAL: THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York. SURVEYOR GENERAL: WILLIAM S. ROSS, of Luzerne. ASSEMBLY: JAMES COOPER, of Taylor township. PROTECTOR: WILLIAM K. CARR, of Wilmore. COUNTY COMMISSIONER: JOHN ELDER, of Chest township. DISTRICT ATTORNEY: JOHN H. FISHER, of Johnstown. POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR: WM. BERKSTRESSER, of Susq'h. tp. AUDITOR: C. T. ROBERTS, of Ebeusburg. CORONER: T. R. DAVIS, of Jackson township. COUNTY SURVEYOR: E. A. VICKROY, of Yoder township.

Political.

The Democratic Congressional Conference of this district met at Altoona on Saturday last, and, after a harmonious session, placed in nomination ARCHIBALD M'ALISTER, Esq., of Blair county, for Congress. We happen to have a slight acquaintance with the nominee, and know him to be a gentleman of fine attainments, and a good fellow generally, albeit he does belong to the wrong crowd, politically speaking. Hon. JOHN SCOTT, in a letter declining an extremely partisan nomination as State Senator tendered him by the Locofocoery of Huntington county, thus incidentally speaks of Mr. M'Alister: "A more loyal man than ARCHIBALD M'ALISTER, and one who has done more to sustain the government, does not live in this district." All of which is refreshing in these times of disloyalty and doubtful patriotism. But of course this isn't saying he is going to be elected next fall.—By no means.

The Democratic Senatorial Conference, which adjourned over from Tyrone a couple of weeks since, after an ineffectual attempt of say fifty ballots to nominate, convened at Altoona on Saturday. The result was that R. J. WALLACE, Esq., of Clearfield county—a gentleman with whom we have the misfortune of being utterly unacquainted, more's the pity for both of us!—succeeded in making the landing. Selah!

Cambria's claims in the premises—and they are said to have been "immense"—although energetically and vehemently pushed forward, were totally ignored in each of these instances, and her "choice" quietly yet effectually consigned to the shelf. As shelving is a game at which two or more can play, it remains to be seen whether or no Cambria will return sistent "filament at the election. The perdemands will seem to merit it.

S. S. Blair, of Mt. Cayesburg, Blair county, was nominated for Congress by this district, at Tyrone on Tuesday. The event occurred on the twelfth ballot.—Mr. B. has filled the office to which he is again an aspirant for two terms, and his re-nomination at the present time is a graceful and fitting recognition of the many valuable services he has rendered the country in general and his constituents in particular. The fact of his living in Blair county is a sure guarantee of his competency, patriotism and loyalty.

Below we give as many particulars of the recent fights in Virginia as we have room for. The accounts in the various newspapers are so confused, and made up so much of rumors, that we find it absolutely impossible to give anything like a detailed narrative of the several days' fighting.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The battle of yesterday was conducted by the army corps of Heintzelman, McDowell and Sigel on our side, against a rebel force believed to number from fifty to sixty thousand strong, that is, the army corps of Jackson, and we presume a portion of Lee's army, which had succeeded in making its way down from White Plains through Thoroughfare Gap.

The location of the battle was in the vicinity of Haymarket, and from Haymarket off in the direction of Sudley Church, or in other words, but a few miles to the northwest of the never-to-be-forgotten battle of Bull Run. Heintzelman's corps came up with the enemy's rear at about ten o'clock, a. m., eleven miles from Centreville, which point he left at daybreak. He found Jackson's command fighting McDowell or Sigel, or both, on the right in the direction of Haymarket. This position they took by going north from Gainesville to command the entrance and the exit from Thoroughfare Gap. Up to four p. m., nothing definite had resulted from the day's fight. Though continuous, it had not been a bloody battle. Persons arriving here who were on the field of action until four o'clock, represent on the other hand that the tide of success was decidedly with the Union army, which pushed the rebels successfully on both sides.

Ere the evacuation of Manassas, on the day before yesterday, the rebels paroled 700 Union prisoners they had taken since the commencement of the movement.

The following intelligence is gathered from private sources:

On Tuesday night, a report reached Warrenton Junction that Jackson was again in our rear, and that instead of making an attack and retiring, as his cavalry did on Friday night last at Catlett's station, he had taken up a position on the railroad, near Bristow, four miles south of Manassas, and had burned two railroad trains, torn up the track, cut the telegraph and taken prisoners all the guards along the road.

These reports prove to have been true, and the events of Wednesday show his determination not to be easily driven from the neighborhood.

It seems from what can be learned from the rebel wounded on our hands, that Jackson and Ewell started from the vicinity of Warrenton Springs on Sunday, with three divisions, crossed the Rappahannock some six miles south of the Blue Ridge, and proceeded by way of Orleans and Salem to Bristow, making the distance in about two and a half days. On reaching this point, their first object of attack was the house of Mr. Liscomb, where ten Federal officers were stopping, who were all taken prisoners. Their next attack was upon a company of the 15th Pa. infantry and some dozen Pa. cavalry, left to guard the road, two or three of whom were killed and the remainder supposed to be captured. A train of empty cars came along from Washington about this time, and was fired into by a regiment of infantry and one of cavalry, but escaped without serious injury. Orders were then issued by Jackson to tear up the track, which was done, and the second train coming along ran off and was fired into. A third train following ran into the second and was also fired into, and some persons on board were taken prisoners. A fourth train made its appearance, but the engineer, suspecting something was wrong, stopped at a distance and blew a whistle. He was answered by an engineer on one of the ill-fated trains and he immediately reversed his engine and returned towards Washington. The two trains captured were then fired, by order of Jackson, and entirely consumed excepting the iron work. The rebels then proceeded a mile down the track, burned the bridge at Kettle Run, tore up some thirty feet of the track and cut the telegraph wires.—The also burned the bridge across Broad Run at Bristow.

On Wednesday morning, Ewell's division was placed on each side of the railroad, having their batteries stationed on the right, one on the left and the other near the railroad, with infantry and cavalry between the entire force, being concealed behind brush wood and the railroad bank, with an open field in front.

Our troops that were sent down from Warrenton Junction to attack them, consisted of Hooker's division with a portion of Kennerly's, but the latter, it is said, did not get a chance to enter into the contest. Gen. Hooker was in command, and, not expecting the enemy in any large force, ordered a charge through a piece of woods and into the cleared space, when a murderous fire was opened from the entire line of the enemy, the batteries throwing grape and canister, the most of which, however, fell over the heads of our troops, but the very dense lines of the infantry was mowed down, and some of the regiments were ordered to fall back to the woods—on being ordered to fall back to the woods, however, they were ordered by other firing several volleys, repeated a charge, when the rebels broke and retreated, our brave boys pursuing them, shouting and yelling. The pursuit was continued till dark. The enemy retreating towards Manassas.

Gen. Pope arrived on the ground late in the evening and proceeded toward the scene of action, but the fighting was then over and the enemy in full retreat. Jackson had left for Manassas during the day with his division, where he pillaged the place, capturing a large number of prisoners and burning every building except the telegraph office and a few shanties; and all the ammunition and whatever they could carry away out of the cars, about a hundred of which were at the place, for the greater part loaded with supplies for our army. They set fire to all of these, which now present one mass of blackened ruins. On their arrival they found a portion of two regiments of New Jersey infantry, who had arrived there during the morning. They immediately attacked them. Our troops defended themselves for some time but finding the number of the enemy so great that they were being flanked and probably surrounded, they retreated toward Centreville and got away, with a loss of some forty wounded and about twelve killed. The enemy captured 625 of them, but they were paroled yesterday morning, just before the battle commenced. The pursuit was continued toward Centreville.

On Thursday afternoon, a squadron of the 2d Penna., with Gen. Birney, was in the advance, and stopped at Centreville to inquire the route taken by the enemy. A woman waved a flag from a back window, at which signal a force of rebel cavalry, about two thousand strong, under Gen. Lee, emerged from the woods. Our men scarcely had time to mount their horses and escape, coming down the road toward Bull Run at full speed, with the enemy in swift pursuit. They were followed until they came in, when our infantry were drawn up in line of battle on each side of the road, at which point the rebels received a volley which caused them to retreat at more than double quick. Our troops took up the line of march and followed the rebels during the night on the Gainesville or Warrenton Road and soon came in sight of the enemy, posted near the old Bull Run battle ground, in strong position and under cover of the woods. The action commenced about 9 o'clock. Our battalion having been placed in position, Milroy's brigade, which had the advance, was ordered to charge through the woods and to cross toward the Railroad switch; the enemy poured into our troops a storm of grape and canister which caused them to fall back, but they soon rallied and paid the enemy with interest. The rebels then rose en masse from behind the railroad track, and again caused our men to fall back, which they did behind Hampton's Pittsburg battery. This battery then opened upon the rebels a terrific fire. The enemy were at one time only distant about thirty yards and the effect of the fire destroyed at least six hundred of them. In this action, however, Hampton lost one of his guns. He had to change his position to the left, as he was unable to maintain himself under the fire which was poured into him. The battle in other quarters raged furiously, the general result of which has been stated from other sources. The position of the forces on Thursday night remained about the same as it was at the commencement of the action. The loss on both sides was heavy.

NEAR CENTREVILLE, Aug. 31, 6 p. m.—Last evening about five o'clock, McDowell's left was turned, it is said, by a body of rebel cavalry supposed to be 5,000 strong. McDowell's corps being on the left of our army at the time, and the rebel cavalry being supported by infantry, McDowell's entire corps was almost instantly swept away. The charge was fearful.—Old officers say that it exceeded in fierce impetuosity anything they ever saw, or heard, or read of in history.

This morning there was a report, how true we know not, that the ground lost by this charge has been regained. This is improbable. The enemy according to the reports of prisoners who have been taken, and who seem to be intelligent, has recently been reinforced enormously, and now includes the entire rebel army in the State of Virginia. They say the rebel army of Virginia numbers about 250,000. They occupy the outer extremity of the old Bull Run battle field at present, their front being at the farthest point, hold their rifle pits, which were dug on the memorable 21st of July, 1861. They are bold and impudent, and what their intention is cannot be known to any but themselves.

I am gratified to announce that our army was reinforced at noon to-day by at least sixty thousand of the most effective men we have in the field, including Franklin's corps, Sumner's corps, Porter's corps, Richardson's division, Sedgwick's division, Cox's division of Ohio, from Western Virginia, together with General Sturgis' new division of the following Pennsylvania regiments of the new levies—122d, 123d, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th and 129th. The latter marched from various camps near Washington this morning, where they had been lately located, and whence they can safely be spared.

I hear that pressing backs, omnibusses, etc., in Washington, for conveyance of the wounded from the battle field, was necessitated by a sad mistake in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army of the Potomac, the Department having failed to bring up the ambulances which were used on the Peninsula, and of which there was a very heavy supply.

To-day 500 ambulances arrived in Washington.

A very intelligent prisoner, a commissioned officer, with whom I conversed, told me that Jackson made an address to his army, day before yesterday, in which he urged his men to stand firm and fight to the last, for if they were beaten there, all hope for the successful establishment of the Southern Confederacy was lost.

This man also reports that in Friday's battle, Jackson made a very narrow escape from capture. Persons, supposed to be well informed, say that we have taken at least 17,000 prisoners from the enemy, in all the engagements, but many were paroled on the spot and sent back.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—The correspondent of the Press, under date of six o'clock last evening, says that Sumner and Franklin reinforced Pope at one o'clock yesterday. Their combined forces number sixty thousand men, which also includes the following Pennsylvania regiments of the new levies—122d, 123d, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th and 129th. The latter were marched from the various camps near Washington.

Yesterday afternoon our whole army was massed ten miles south of Centreville beyond Bull Run. Notwithstanding that the rebel army was receiving large reinforcements, we were driving the enemy at every point, and victory, sooner or later, is considered certain.

Jackon will certainly be driven to the mountains. He cannot pass through Thoroughfare Gap, for Heintzelman is guarding the road, and he cannot break through that brave corps, especially with our army at his heels. The intelligence of Pope's reverse, received early yesterday morning, had a visible effect on the President, and he continued uneasy until Gen. Halleck informed him of the concentration of our troops beyond Centreville, and our success in driving the enemy back in the afternoon.

It is said that our captures of stores, prisoners and camp equipment, are immense. The various trains returning from the field of battle are loaded with tons of stores of every description, taken in the recent battles. It is said that in all the engagements we captured 17,000 prisoners, who were subsequently, according to agreement, paroled.

The issue of to-day will no doubt decide the contest.

DESPATCH OF GEN. POPE.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Aug. 28. To MAJ. GEN. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.—As soon as I discovered that a large force of the enemy was turning our right toward Manassas, and that the division I had ordered to take post there, two days before, had not yet arrived there from Alexandria, I immediately broke up my camps at Warrenton Junction and Warrenton, and marched rapidly back in three columns.

I directed McDowell, with his own and Sigel's corps, and Reno's division, to march upon Gainesville by the Warrenton and Alexandria pike; Reno and one division of Heintzelman to march on Greenwiche; and, with Porter's corps and Hooker's division I marched back to Manassas Junction. McDowell was ordered to interpose between the forces of the enemy, which had passed down to Manassas through Gainesville, and his main body, which was moving down from White Plains through Thoroughfare Gap. This was completely accomplished, Longstreet, who had passed through the gap, being driven back to the west side. The forces sent to Greenwiche were designed to support McDowell in case he met too large a force of the enemy.

The division of Hooker, marching towards Manassas, came upon the enemy near Kettle Run, on the afternoon of the 27th, and after a sharp action routed them completely, killing and wounding 800, and capturing their camps and baggage and many stand of arms.

This morning the command pushed rapidly to Manassas Junction, which Jackson had evacuated three hours in advance.—He retreated by way of Centreville, and took the turnpike towards Warrenton.

He was met when six miles west of Centreville by McDowell and Sigel. Late this afternoon a severe fight took place, which has been terminated by the darkness. The enemy was driven back at all points; and thus the affair rests.

Heintzelman's corps will move on him at daylight from Centreville, and I do not see how he is to escape without heavy loss.

We have captured a thousand prisoners, many arms, and one piece of artillery. JOHN POPE, Maj. Gen.

SECOND DESPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS FIELD OF BATTLE, Groveton, near Gainesville, August: 30th, 1862.

To MAJ. GEN. HALLECK, General-in-Chief, Washington:—We fought a terrific battle yesterday, with the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted with continuous fury from daylight to after dark, by which time the enemy was driven from the field which we now occupy.

Our troops are too much exhausted yet to push matters, but I shall do it in the course of the morning, as soon as Fitz John Porter's corps comes up from Manassas.

The enemy is still on our front, but they are badly used up.

We have lost no less than eight thousand men killed and wounded, and from

the appearance of the field the enemy's loss is at least two to our one.

The news just reaches me from the front that the enemy is retreating toward the mountains. I go forward at once to see.

We have made great captures, but I am not able yet to form any idea of their extent. JOHN POPE, Maj. Gen. From Phila. Press, August 30.

The Army of Virginia has been heard from officially. Many persons were very uneasy, because the rebels had advanced so near Washington, and that there appeared to be no Federal force in place to oppose them; but the very fact that this was the case, would indicate that the admission of the rebels to Fairfax Court House and its vicinity was only one branch of the plan of our generals for the capture of the rebel army, and in doing this prevent any inroad into Maryland, by which movement, should it be successful, he could only hope to capture Washington. People seem to forget that our national capital is a hard point to take as at present fortified and garrisoned, and Jackson is too crafty and cautious a leader to risk the destruction of his army suddenly by an attack upon Washington in front. He determined to take a new route to get into Maryland, one which he thought would not be closely observed by our generals and guarded. He came from Strasburg via the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and taking possession of Manassas Junction he moved to Centreville, and then to the left on the road to Leesburg, throwing out a light brigade of cavalry and artillery to Fairfax Court House as a precautionary reconnoitering movement. His design was evidently to strike the Alexandria and Loudon Railroad, above Leesburg, cross the Potomac, and enter Maryland, where he hoped, even should his supplies and communication be cut off, the traitors there would flock to his standard and furnish him with ample "forage" to enable him to move upon and occupy the Relay House, which done, the Federal capital would soon be his prize. But "Stone-wall" Jackson was doomed to a most humiliating and disheartening discomfiture this time. Upon reaching Centreville, "the man for the crisis" found himself attacked in the flank by Sigel and McDowell, as well as by Hooker.—And, whether he was aware of it or not, General Heintzelman was actually in Jackson's rear, with a heavy force constantly augmenting, while General McClellan was taking care of the forts about Washington, sending forward reinforcements, keeping open communication, and guarding all the avenues of the enemy's advance from Warrenton to Aquia Creek. Our military authorities had not only made all of these arrangements to ensure success, but had thrown a very strong force in and around Baltimore, at the Relay, Annapolis Junction, and along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, evincing thereby a proper appreciation of the fact that it is necessary, when Washington is threatened, to concentrate a powerful reserve at and beyond the Monumental City. The news promulgated in General Pope's despatch is of a most cheering character, as is that given us to-day by our special correspondent at Alexandria, and there can be no doubt that we shall hear of a disaster to the rebel army now operating east of the Blue Ridge in a day or two. Our forces will then advance to victory, on many fields. In our success the rebel leaders will lose a prestige worth to their cause the strength of a considerable army. In all this we see plainly that, though our victory will be decisive and satisfactory, whether it consists in the total annihilation or the capture of the rebel army in Virginia. Already General Pope mentions, in his despatch, which is hopeful and encouraging, some of the tangible proofs of victory in certain important captures made. Better than all, we have the assurance that our men will not only fight like veterans, but that our generals with large and untried armies, can rival the greatest generals of Europe, and successfully frustrate the designs of the rebel leaders, who, though the most despicable traitors, possess remarkable military ability.

Gov. Ramsey, of Minnesota, has issued a proclamation calling out the militia of that state, for the purpose of suppressing the Indian outbreaks in that state. A regiment of infantry, together with 300 cavalry, have been ordered to the defence of the settlers, and the Governor promises other aid which is calculated to put an end to the terror and danger in that neighborhood. It is suspected that the rebels of Missouri had something to do in urging the Indians of Minnesota to their present conduct, and we have no doubt such is the fact.

The editor of this paper had the pleasure of accompanying Col. Corcoran on the occasion of his recent trip from New York to Boston. His reception at various points along the route was intensely enthusiastic, and a fitting ovation to a true hero and devoted patriot. We had intended printing some of his speeches, this week but want of room compels us to defer them.

The Senatorial Conference of this district has been adjourned over until next Tuesday, 6th inst.